

J. KELLER,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
BOOTS AND SHOES

Congress Gaiter Uppers,  
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LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINDOW-GLASS, & C.  
Herrly, Fish, Thon, Lindsey, Frank W. Henry

FITCH, MAURY, & LINDSEY  
Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in  
AMERICAN AND FRENCH

WINDOW-GLASS,  
Looking-Glasses,  
WALL-PAPER ARTISTS MATERIALS

Silver and Wooden Show-Cases,  
Picture and Oil Frames,  
PICTURE FRAMES & ENGRAVINGS

500 RHDS Louisiana Sugar,  
on which the Porto Rico Sugar,  
Laid in Cane, Powdered, Granulated,  
Not Crushed Sugar.

For sale at lowest market rates,  
NEWKIRK, BUCHANAN, & CO.,  
24 Fourth St.

Falls City Terra Cotta Works,  
Manufacturers of  
Terra Cotta

NEW ALBANY GLASS WORKS,  
J. B. FORD, E. L. FORD,  
Manufacturers of  
Glass

WE are now manufacturing ex-  
tensively all kinds of Window glass of  
a superior quality, and are prepared to fill  
orders in large or small quantities for all  
parts of the country.

Our Glass  
Is Manufactured by Experienced  
Workmen and is made of a  
superior quality of

MATERIAL,  
And cannot be excelled by any Glass manufactured  
in the United States.

LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,  
And have kept of long experience in

Packing Glass,  
Which is very important to the Merchant  
and Consumer in order to avoid loss by leakage  
and breakage.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
JOHN L. HELM,  
OF HARRIS.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,  
JNO. W. STEVENSON,  
OF KENTON.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
JOHN RODMAN,  
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR TREASURER,  
D. HOWARD SMITH,  
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR REGISTER,  
JAMES A. DAWSON,  
OF HART.

FOR SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
Z. F. SMITH,  
OF HENRY.

FOR THE STATE SENATE,  
BOYD WINCHESTER,  
(Thirty-sixth District.)

LYTTLETON COOKE,  
(Thirty-seventh District.)

BEN. J. WEBB,  
(Jefferson County.)

J. FRY LAWRENCE,  
SECOND AND THIRD WARD.

PAT. CAMPION,  
FOURTH AND FIFTH WARD.

T. L. JEFFERSON,  
SIXTH WARD.

NORVIN GREEN,  
SEVENTH WARD.

JOHN T. BUNCH,  
EIGHTH AND NINTH WARD.

R. K. WHITE,  
TENTH WARD.

J. J. ALLNUTT,  
ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH WARD.

G. W. ANDERSON,  
FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867.

A gentleman writing to me  
from Selma in Alabama says:

My notions are that the people South  
should be left to their own devices, and  
agree upon some programme of principle  
which may be able to work for and  
live by. The Sherman military bill will  
be a great deal to the people of the South  
as well as to the States and to all principles of  
good order and government. I would be  
pleased to know what you think of the  
people acting in concert or some way  
in which the conservative party could  
work unitedly and effectively in rescuing  
our country from the hands of the Vandals  
now rule over us.

We think that the suggestion of our  
correspondent is a good one. The Southern  
conservatives have two great points to  
determine; namely, the wisest plan of  
action, and concert in the execution of  
that plan. A convention, we think, would  
prove the most effective way of determining  
both. The suggestion at any rate is  
worthy of consideration. We respectfully  
commend it to the consideration of those  
to whom it immediately concerns.

CHINESE LABOR IN LOUISIANA.—Gen.  
John S. Williams (Cerro Gordo) and J.  
W. Hughes have established an agency in  
New Orleans for supplying Chinese or  
coolies to fill the place lately occupied by  
the negroes.—Exchange.

This is an attempt to establish slavery  
in a new form. The scheme will be  
quashed.—Nashville Press and Times.

We have all along expected this push  
from the radicals. We have in-  
spectively predicted it. But what an in-  
famy!

These black men who were slaves in the  
South are free. That is, they are called  
free, though they are not. They are  
freedmen. But to and radical dem-  
agogues. They stand, politically, on a level  
with the favored portion of the white  
population of the South. This thought  
should be borne—possibly. But, as a  
general rule, the negroes of the South,  
now that they are free, will not work.  
They think that deliverance from  
slavery was delivered to them as a reward  
for their past services, and they do not  
expect to be supported, with no effort on  
their own part, during the rest of their  
lives. They deem this the whole signifi-  
cance of emancipation.

The results are as natural as they were  
inevitable. The freed negroes, as a rule,  
will not work. If they make contracts to  
work for wages, they break the contracts  
whenever they please. If they contract to  
work for the plantations, they do not  
appear. They are waiting for the plantations  
to be partitioned among their former owners  
and will not work until they get their own  
homes. For current subsistence they pre-  
fer to beg and steal and rob.

But the people of the South cannot get  
along as they are. They must be fed and  
clothed. They must be housed. It is  
proposed that sections of China be intro-  
duced into that section as laborers. This  
radical organ at Nashville says that this  
"an attempt to establish slavery in a new  
form," and that "the scheme will be  
promptly quashed"—of course by the  
radical Congress. But there is not a solitary  
feature of slavery in the proposed policy.  
The people of China are free, and of  
course they have a right to con-  
tract and be contracted with for the per-  
formance of any labor that they are willing  
to undertake. It is not proposed by  
those who have made a move to introduce  
Chinese labor into the South that the Chinese  
laborers shall not enjoy the same  
rights and privileges that are enjoyed by  
German and Irish and Yankee laborers.

Why is the project of the introduction  
of Chinese labor into the South to be  
"promptly quashed" by our radical Con-  
gress? Would an enterprise for the in-  
troduction of German labor, or Scottish  
labor, or Irish labor, or Yankee labor, be  
"promptly quashed"? Why should not  
Chinese labor be "promptly quashed" as  
Chinese labor? Have not many thousands  
of Chinese been employed for years by

our fellow-citizens of California without  
being "quashed"? Have not more than  
ten thousand of them been long employed  
upon the construction of the Pacific Rail-  
road without being "quashed"? Then  
if they should be regularly hired to work  
in Louisiana under the existing laws of  
the nation and the State, what protest or  
apology could be offered for any "quash-  
ing"?

The expression of the white men of the  
ten Southern States is undoubtedly with-  
out a parallel in the world. The whole  
labor upon which they have always been  
compelled to rely is forcibly taken from  
them or made an intolerable burden and  
burden, and then they are informed, that  
if they dare to go into the free mar-  
kets of the earth and engage other labor,  
as all the nations of mankind have always  
had the right and the privilege of doing,  
they will be "promptly quashed"! Such  
misérable oppressors and tyrants may  
possibly prevail just now, but their time  
of triumph, thank God, is brief.

The Democrat, referring to the time  
when it says it "made its great stand-  
up fight against military reconstruction,"  
adds:

At that time, as at present, we stood al-  
most alone in this State, the only party  
opposed to the military rule. The Federal  
Government is grossly violating the  
Constitution, and is going to put a  
stop to it, by declaring that "not another  
cent and another dollar" should be  
given for that purpose.

Yes, at that time, when the govern-  
ment was struggling with the rebellion,  
and Kentucky, though condemning all  
the Administration's violations of the Con-  
stitution and opposing them in every con-  
stitutional and feasible way, was sup-  
porting the Government in its struggle, and  
we, the Democrats, as it now un-  
doubtedly claims, was "the only party  
with the courage to say to the people" that  
"not another man and not another dollar"  
should the government receive, though  
the rebellion should thereby prevail!

There are those, however, who do not  
very highly estimate such "courage" as  
this.

"I hope," said Mr. Clay on a memora-  
ble occasion, "that in all that relates to  
personal firmness, all that concerns a just  
appreciation of the insignificance of hu-  
man life—whatever may be attempted to  
threaten or alarm a soul not easily  
swayed by opposition, or awed or intimated  
by menace—a stout heart and a  
steady eye, that can survey, unmoved and  
undaunted, any mere personal perils that  
assail this poor, transient, perishing  
frame, I may, without disparagement, com-  
pare with other men. But there is a sort of  
courage, which, I frankly confess it, I do  
not possess, a boldness, to which I dare not  
aspire, a valor which I cannot covet. It is  
not a man's own courage, but the courage  
that cannot lay itself down in the way of  
the welfare and happiness of my country.  
That I cannot, I have not the courage, to  
do. I cannot interpose the power with  
which I may be invested, a power con-  
ferred not for my personal benefit, nor for  
my aggrandizement, but for my country's  
good, to check her onward march to great-  
ness and glory. I have not that courage,  
I am too cowardly, for that."

And that was the Democrat's "courage"  
at the time above mentioned, at least in  
the estimation of many, including the  
whole of the Democrat's present party.  
And the Democrat itself, we think, must  
now concur in that estimation, seeing that  
it accuses the Democratic party of disloyalty  
because it includes the men who acted  
with the Democrat at that time. If the  
men who then followed the Democrat were  
so disloyal as to taint with disloyalty the  
party which includes them at this late date,  
what was the Democrat's "courage" at  
that time? It was the courage of a man  
who was a vile organ of treason. It was  
the courage of a man who proclaimed itself  
in stigmatising those who acted with it.  
For the luxury of abusing the  
Democracy as a disloyal party the Democrat  
consents to write TRAITOR upon its  
own front. This is paying rather dear-  
ly for the luxury.

The Democrat, it will be remarked, pro-  
poses to have "made its great stand-up  
fight against military reconstruction" in  
1867. Yes, then, if it were not for the  
fact that "military reconstruction" did  
not get on the ground until three years  
afterwards, and when "military recon-  
struction" did get on the ground, the Democrat  
"made its great stand-up fight against  
military reconstruction" before "military  
reconstruction" appeared; and, as soon  
as "military reconstruction" appeared,  
the Democrat disappeared. Our  
valiant neighbor, South, and though  
the Democracy of the State that is  
indeed making a "great stand-up  
fight against military reconstruction," the  
Captain Bobbitt of 1867, who made his  
fight in advance of the enemy's ap-  
pearance, cannot be coaxed or driven to fight  
now, but, on the contrary, has actually  
taken up his position under the biggest  
of the enemy's guns, whence the crouching  
insect is crawling at his old comrades  
like a whole army of full-blown  
soldiers.

Such is the Democrat's "courage."  
Such was its "great stand-up fight against  
military reconstruction." And such is its  
Unionism. If the Democrat were dis-  
creet, it surely would never say a word  
on any one of these points. But its dis-  
cretion is no greater than its valor. If  
the Democrat would redeem its damaged  
reputation, it should stop its croaking and  
stop its croaking and stop its croaking  
that radical gun, and take part in the  
"great stand-up fight against military  
reconstruction" that is now going on  
sore enough. With a real enemy is before it,  
let it content itself with boasting of  
laurels won in fighting the air.

The Louisville Journal says the people  
of Louisville and Kentucky "are to be  
Robert H. Lee, the 6th of June, 1787,  
John Brown attacking it. And so  
even the Journal has come to believe the  
rebellion an attempt in behalf of the  
Union.—Danville Gazette.

Our allusion was to Lee's suppression  
of John Brown's insurrection, a historical  
fact of which the Gazette is probably  
ignorant. We made no allusion to the  
rebellion.

But, better no doubt hopes that, when  
he is again "set up," there will be  
plenty of brandy, wine, and sugar in the  
bottle, and a spoon, to stir them up with.

In Wilmington harbor, Gen. Butler  
was careful to get several miles away from  
his powder-house before his explosion. But,  
strange to say, it hoisted him.

We trust that the authority with  
which the Radical Congress is clothed will  
prove to be only a "brief authority," as  
a brief as a fashionable lady's dress.

Our neighbor-in-law is inferior in  
two respects to a common pin. He has  
neither head nor point.

St. Louis Board of Health.—Board  
of Health may be blessings or curses to  
communities, according to the amount of  
their knowledge and their conduct with  
it. The Board of Health at Cincinnati  
has just got themselves into trouble with  
Mr. Sherlock by attempting to crush that  
gentleman's old-established business un-  
der a crotchet of the Board of Health.

The St. Louis Board of Health have  
just issued the following vague:

SANITARY REGULATIONS.  
OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
106 NORTH SIXTH STREET, JULY 22, 1867.

The following Preamble and Resolutions  
were adopted at a Meeting of the  
Board, held July 22, 1867.

Whereas the public retail sale of un-  
ripe fruit and vegetables is prejudicial to  
the general health, and the experience  
of past administrations has shown that  
every precaution for the prevention of sum-  
mer complaints, particularly among the  
young, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the presentation of  
unripe fruit, cucumbers, and squashes,  
and melons and calabashes of all descrip-  
tions, ripe or unripe, of apple, pear,  
peach, plum, cherry, or other fruit, or  
unripe fruit of whatever name or descrip-  
tion, and also, of all vegetables that have  
been already in the market for twenty  
or any day previous at public sale, potatoes  
and tomatoes excepted, be and is hereby  
prohibited within the city limits until the  
first of October.

And whereas the Board of Health  
desires to protect the health of the fami-  
lies or persons desiring said vegeta-  
bles or fruits for preserving or pickling  
or for other domestic uses, and to pre-  
vent farmers to deliver the same at their  
residences in such quantities as they may  
require.

Now the physicians of what are called  
"the dark ages," in their war against  
the planets as the cause of "black death,"  
"sweating sickness," and kindred pesti-  
lences, surpassed this usage of the St.  
Louis Board of Health in absurdity. We  
should be pleased to learn whether "No  
man can eat himself into an attack of a  
specific disease. In order to have such a  
disease, he must acquire the specific cause,  
and, as millions of people outside of St.  
Louis eat the articles prohibited at St.  
Louis without having cholera from such  
eating, it seems of the disease. No man  
can eat himself into an attack of it, or  
yellow fever, or cholera, or fever, but he  
can do it quite as easily as he can eat him-  
self into an attack of cholera, without hav-  
ing acquired the specific cause of the disease.  
If he acquires that, we are not sure that  
eating or not eating any specified food has  
anything to do with his case.

What do the St. Louis Board of Health  
mean by this? That which is ripe  
corn for a man is not ripe for horses. But  
that corn that is ripe enough to eat, is  
ripe enough to eat as innocent food for  
any man to enjoy. And of all the articles  
that a man could eat to enable him suc-  
cessfully to battle an attack of cholera, there  
is nothing equal to good watermelons.  
Yet they are interdicted at St. Louis.

There has not been one truthful obser-  
vation made anywhere, no human experi-  
ence, not one scientific fact recorded, that  
furnishes the least excuse for the conduct  
of the St. Louis Board of Health in their  
strange thing of the people of St. Louis pa-  
tiently submit to such senseless orders.

Congress has done all in its power to  
break down the power of the President.  
In fact, it neither attempts nor desires  
anything else. Anything like useful or  
practical legislation on the part of Con-  
gress would strike the country with amaze-  
ment. Like Robespierre, they are resolved  
to rule or ruin. They deny honesty of  
purpose and ability to every one who is  
not in accord with their violent ultraisms.  
They are bound to abrogate all natural  
distinctions of race, color, birth, or body.  
And, if mother Nature insists on inter-  
posing the "inextinguishable" of universal  
law, they will probably declare war upon  
the old dame herself, and drive her beyond  
the bounds of the republic.

ANACHRONISM IN ART.  
To the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—In the address before the  
Alumni Association of Kentucky Univer-  
sity, the publisher of the Louisville Jour-  
nal, I confess myself puzzled with the fol-  
lowing curious statement:

But as the artist of the Renaissance  
period, who painted the "Last Supper,"  
and as a text-book was required to read  
down, but fortunately, some of the  
painters of the Renaissance period, who  
were not so much of the Renaissance  
period, but of the Renaissance period,  
and as the artist of the Renaissance  
period, who painted the "Last Supper,"  
and as a text-book was required to read  
down, but fortunately, some of the  
painters of the Renaissance period, who  
were not so much of the Renaissance  
period, but of the Renaissance period,

There is an air of historic detail in this  
statement that looks as though there is  
some authority for its truth. But, Messrs.  
Editors, who you pronounce to be a  
man who was not born until Raffaele had  
been in his grave two hundred and thirty-seven  
years, you will see there is a mistake in  
the statement. The artist of the Renaissance  
period, who painted the "Last Supper,"  
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